The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character: with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 8vo., pp. 82, *bound, calf. London,* 1825. 8s.

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DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc. 8vo. pp. xxvii. and 376, *boards.* Philadelphia, 1838. (2 *copy*)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 290, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins. *London* Printed for the Author, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

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June 3, SHAFTESBURY, Rus. str., 524, Aitken, Singapore 22nd May, and Saigon 29th, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Departures.

June 2, VENUS, str., for Shanghai.
June 2, CHUKTANG, str., for Shanghai.
June 2, CHINA, str., for Canton.
June 2, PANAMA, for Saigon.
June 2, THERESE, for Saigon.
June 2, IDA, for Saigon.
June 2, LAHT, for Yokohama.
June 2, BELTEO WILL, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 2ND.

Formosa, for Chefoo.
Emile Marie, for Saigon.
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Olivier, for Saigon.
Lafu, for Yokohama.

Passengers.

Per *Shaftesbury,* str., from Singapore, &c.,—3 Cabin, 4 second class, and 12 Chinese.

Per *Olivier,* for Saigon.—20 Chinese.

Per *Venus,* str., for Shanghai,—10 European and 65 Chinese.

Per *Chukiang,* str., for Shanghai,—50 Chinese.

Per *Formosa,* for Chefoo,—4 Chinese.

Reports.

H.M. gun-vessel *Elk* reports on 22nd May exchanged signals with British barque *Young Greek,* from Hongkong to Bangkok.

The British bark *Spray* reports leaving Newcastle (N.S.W.) on 5th April; and had light N. and N.E. winds with strong northerly current until lat. 17 S., and long. 157 E., on April 17th, then light S.E. winds and Westerly current; pas ed between Bougainville and New Ireland with light S. airs and calms, prevailing for five days between April 19th and 27th, was in company with the British ship *Argonaut,* from Newcastle (N.S.W.) to Shanghai; crossed the Equator on May 6th, in long. 139 E.; had light E. and S.E. winds until lat. 14 N., and long. on May 21st, thence light airs from N.W. and Westerly winds until day prior to arrival, then fresh monsoon.

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Our said firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

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3m 812 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.

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NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.
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tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

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Mr. P. LANCKEN and Mr. G. W. STRANDTMANN have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

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J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem.: TRAUTMANN & Co.

Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF TURER DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. RODT. BENSON & Co.

Agents—
In Hongkong.....Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow.....F. MAJOR, Esq.
" Foochow.....Messrs. JOHN FOSTER & Co.
" Yokohama.....A. ASPINALL, CORKES & Co.
" Singapore.....HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors* of business, *rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders,* and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.
2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE valuable property, and Ship-chandlery business of the late THOMAS THOMPSON.

At Foochow—the property consists of:—A nice roomed House, at the lower part of the settlement, now tenanted as an Ice Manufactory, and formerly known, as the "Commercial Hotel."

And on Pagoda Island—
Large and Substantial House and Store Premises, Godowns with Storage for 2000 Tons. Two private Residences and Garden Ground. To Storekeepers—A coal-trade is combined with the Store; also Water and Ballast Boats; the Business has been favorably known for many years, and is now in regular working order.

To Capitalists.—This property has extensive river frontage, ample room for improvements, and is without exception the very best situation at the anchorage for Bonded Ware Houses, or a Steam Packet Agency.

The fullest information on application to
M. E. THOMPSON,
tf 927 *Sole Executrix.*

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street,* at present occupied by Messrs. A. HOYER & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1663 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road,* known as "Tusculum," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 1060 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Public Ten Inspector and General Commission Agent, on the premises lately occupied by RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co.
A. W. G. RUSDEN.
1m 992 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. Fourse, Esq. (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq. (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. Bukey, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Pranjee Sons & Co.)
Hermann Melchers, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. Delbanco, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
Augustine Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers.—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.
F. W. BITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,
HONGKONG.

Secretaries.—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 393 Hongkong, 20th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. PEARCE, Esq. of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
B. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. STEPHEN, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARCHER, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers.—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents.—
Swatow, Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy, " ELLIS & Co.
Foochow, " OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo, " DAVINSON & Co.
Shanghai, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang, " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo, " FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki, " ALT & Co.
Yokohama, " SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé, " BROWNE & Co.
Saigon, " HAUSCHILD & SÖRENSEN.
Singapore, " CLIFFORD, WOOD & Co.
Penang, " A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Teentsin, JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1870. tf 612

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CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.
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Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday evening at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3rd, 1870.

It is a curious fact that concomitantly with the opening of the Suez Canal, two great advances in material progress, without which the commercial benefits of that change would have been imperfect, have taken place. Two things are obviously necessary to make the new *regime* fit in with the requirements of commerce; first, diminished cost of steam navigation; and, secondly, extended telegraphic communication. In both these directions vast strides have been made within the past five years. By means of the combined engines, the consumption of fuel—the chief expense connected with steamers—has been reduced to less than a third of what was previously requisite; while ocean telegraphs are now rapidly uniting the most distant parts of the earth, so that in another five or ten years, time it seems certain that almost every place of commercial importance will be in direct telegraphic connection with the great centres of trade in Europe and America. The effects of these changes are such as can scarcely be conceived at the present time. The days of sailing vessels in all trades where speed is a consideration are nearly ended. Employment no doubt will continue to be found for them in business where the cargoes to be conveyed are bulky and of small value, but all traffic where the value is large as compared with the bulk Delegarly destined to be transacted in steamers.

In no direction will this influence on the Eastern trade be more felt than in China. Already its effects are apparent both with respect to the export and import trade. At Hankow, no less than seven steamers were waiting for new teas, according to the last advices; and on the other hand, Shanghai at the opening of the new Tea season, presented the unusual spectacle of having only one sailing ship on the berth, and that not a first class clipper. Such a result as this in so short a space of time is certainly startling, and opens up a field for very interesting reflection. A point of great importance which has not yet been discussed is brought prominently forward. The opening of the Canal will not only alter the mode of conveyance of the Tea from North, but will greatly diminish the traffic on the River, and the business of transhipment and reshipment at Shanghai. When the Tea is conveyed by steamer, Hankow will be an much a direct port of shipment as Shanghai or Foochow. The same thing will also no doubt take place with respect to a great deal of the import trade. It will be quite as easy in future to ship Shirtings and T-Cloths to Hankow as to any other port; and there is consequently little question that such trade will be largely on the increase.

It is extremely fortunate that concomitantly with the opening of the Suez Canal the telegraph will be extended to these parts; as were this not the fact, it would often be impossible to obtain advices of shipments before they arrived. As it is, the increased rapidity of conveyance will be more than compensated for by the rapid intercommunication by the telegraph. While the goods will come in half the time required before by steam, electricity will carry the advices of their shipment six weeks before them. It will take some time before the new system become fairly established, and as yet we are only beginning to gain a faint insight into its working. But enough is already practically known to show that the changes which will be brought about by the Suez Canal, the electric telegraph, and the reduced cost of steam navigation, will far exceed anything that has as yet been anticipated.

The home papers mention that the Board of Trade have cancelled the certificate of Andrew Blanche, Master of the *Alexandre*, who, it will be recollected, was convicted by the Supreme Court in Shanghai, of the murder of A. Harvey, the steward, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Bombay has followed Calcutta after all, and let off her indignation at the Temple Budget, through the safety-valve of an enormous meeting in the Town Hall, last month when it was resolved, at the instance of the Bombay Association, and the delay resulted from the elaborate care necessary in drawing up the Memorial to the Secretary of State. Three proceedings were apparently simultaneous, and the resolutions and memorial—the latter a very long one—were adopted after being introduced in long and exhaustive speeches. Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy was in the Chair.

The following is the account of Sir Richard MacDonnell's departure from Hongkong, which appears in the *Times of India*:—

"Sir R. MacDonnell, the Governor of Hongkong, has been obliged by ill-health to take leave of absence to Europe, and was to leave by the next steamer. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, he was highly complimented by the Chief Justice and the Honble Mr. Gibb on the success of his administration, to which the local press has assented."

What is said about the action of the local press, is almost a temptation to a piece of slang. There was certainly "not much assent."

A meeting of Justices was held at the Magistracy yesterday, in accordance with Ordinance No. 11, of 1844, section IV., for the purpose of considering applications for the transfer of licenses for Public Houses. Present: C. May, Esq., first Police Magistrate, in the chair, and F. W. Mitchell, Esq., J.P. The application of Joseph L. Smith, of the *Cardiff Arms*, to be permitted, being desirous on account of illness to return to Macao, to transfer his license to John G. Medina, of Hongkong, was refused, the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police having intimated by official memorandum that there was a reason to believe that a boarding-house keeper, named Julian, had an interest in the application, having agreed to advance money in the event of its being granted. Upon the transfer, on the 20th November, 1869, of the license of the Yokohama Hotel, since known as the Cardiff Arms, to Joseph L. Smith, there was a proviso inserted by the special session of Justices that no application for transfer should be made.

A review of Dunham's Multiplication Tables, a new invention for facilitating mercantile calculations, is given elsewhere, and will doubtless be read with much interest. These tables will apparently be invaluable in China and other places in the East, where the kind of mental wear and tear involved in making calculations naturally tells far more than in a temperate climate. By the way, it is worth noticing in regard to this subject, that skilled Chinese clerks, such as those employed in native Banks, can work out calculations by means of their boards far more rapidly that the most practised foreigner can perform them with the ordinary methods of computation; and it is observable that the Chinese calculating by these boards hardly ever make a mistake. It is very difficult to get Chinamen to explain the modus operandi, but it is apparently not very difficult, and if Dunham's tables could acquire the art, it would be invaluable as a means of checking. Dunham's tables and a calculating board combined would probably secure the maximum of rapidity and accuracy.

H.M. Gun-vessel *Elk*, which arrived yesterday, was commissioned at Portsmouth, Oct. 5th, 1868, and arrived on station at Singapore on May 31st, 1869, and has since been employed on the Coast of Borneo.

A correspondent very happily suggests that if all the improvements in the direction of the suppression of crime, which it is alleged have taken place in the Colony have really occurred, considerable reduction ought to be made in the police estimates. They are certainly monstrously high at present, and if with the sum now annually asked for, an efficient service cannot be procured, there must be something radically wrong, either in its organization or administration, or, what seems nearer to the fact, both.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.
June 2nd.

ONIONS, HING ILAE LAORHEM.—Cowasjee Dubadhoy, shopkeeper, resident at No. 19, Peel-street, and in occupation three years and seven months, summoned Dhunjeebhoy Jonabhoy, of No. 16, in occupation for seven months, and his servant Cursetjee Obkerjee, for having on the 31st of May last past, unlawfully used abusive and threatening language towards him, tending to provoke a breach of the peace, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided, and to the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. From the statements of the parties implicated it appeared that both complainant and defendant had visited the *Essex* immediately on her arrival, and there bought a considerable number of baskets of that famous and delicious comfort, the Bombay onion. First defendant admitted that he had visited the shop of complainant, seeking baskets which he missed, from the gross number of ninety-two, which he had purchased on board the *Essex*. One of the coolies, he had employed had told him that he had taken them by mistake to the complainant, but had nothing to advance in contradiction of complainant's statement that he had commenced to use vile and indecent language, and most opprobrious epithets to him, when he said that he would have his purchase counted to see if by any mistake he had any more than his quantity. First defendant was fined $5. Second discharged.

Two quinsin, one no pass, three hawking without a license, one drunk, one obstruction, and one suspected of evil intentions to property, who was required to find security, completed the catalogue.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON J. PAUNCEFOTE
June 2nd, 1870.

CHONG SHUI v SIN KUN—$225, on a promissory note.—Defendant had been arrested on a *capias*, and was now released, as the plaintiff did not appear.

LEONG ACHEONG v. LOW ATUK—$146.05.—The arbitration in this case having fallen through, his Honor said he must begin at the beginning, and dispose of the case himself. Mr. Francis suggested that a good deal of trouble might be saved if his Honor would order the plaintiff to pay into Court the disputed sum for wages, viz., $92.95, from which the defendant might be indemnified, whenever actions brought by any of the workmen for these wages should be decided in favour of the latter. His Honor said that already the time of the Court had been too much taken up by this case. He was prepared to sit all day if necessary, but he must have the case decided. It must be disposed of immediately, and he could admit no more postponements.

Leong Acheong, the plaintiff, was then called, to prove that on the 27th April last the defendant owed him $42.10, and also the payment of the workmen on defendant's accounts.

Chin Akum, carpenter, and accountant to Acheong, produced the wages-book of the latter, from which he proved that at the end of last China year there was a balance against Atuk of Ts. 30.88. The defendant had seen the book, and said nothing about the balance.

This was Mr. Francis's case.

Mr. D. R. Caldwell was requested to give evidence as referee in the arbitration. He stated on the first count, as regarded the $42.10, he had awarded the whole amount to the plaintiff. He had not counted on the 27th April, but he was certain about the matter. The bill furnished to the defendant was given to him, he now found, after the arrival in the Police Court, and as to the second count, the entries of payment of wages to the men were all dated after the same Police Court case. The men whom he had examined said they had received the sums mentioned in the book, but were under the impression that Atuk only owed this latter up to the 12th April, where as from the book it was clear that it paid they were paid up to the 17th or 18th. This was the case with all the accounts which he had been able to verify.

His Honor thought it was very extraordinary that the plaintiff should have paid all the men in a lump on the defendant's account, and then immediately bring an action to recover it, especially after the reward in the Police Court.

Mr. Caldwell said that was principally the circumstance which excited his suspicion.

Law Atuk, the defendant, denied his liability on the first count. He also denied the fact of any agreement with the plaintiff as to the payment of the workmen by the latter. He had some witnesses to disprove such payment. The names of some of them were Lew Ajin, Low Asseang, Low Akum, and Low Ajoong. He had one witness here who was not a Low. His name was Lee Ating. There were others, but they were not present. (Another afternoon presented himself, but both these had been engaged since the defendant succeeded to the office of foreman.)

Two of the "Lows," however, were examined, though not on oath. They admitted the receipt of the money from the plaintiff which was entered on his book on the 23rd April. They said, however, that that payment was only up to the 9th. Mr. Caldwell was then asked by the Bench whether he could discover from the books the date up to which the men had been credited, and whether they had been paid all their due up to such date. Mr. Caldwell said it would be very easy to make such an examination; he could see the last of workmen. The case was then adjourned to give time for this investigation.

A PROPOSED REDUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I should be unworthy the name of the great Political Economist, were I to desist from further reference to the subject of my letter that appeared in your Journal on the first of April last, and therefore I return again to the charge, trusting to your known liberality to find space for my letter. At the risk of being thought tedious, I must refer to some of the facts mentioned in my former letter in support of my views in favour of retrenchment in the various Government departments in general, and in Police expenditure in particular. A brief review of these facts, together with the many statements bearing on the subject which have appeared in your journal from time to time, will, I think, be found the most convenient form to consider this matter.

The main points in favor of reducing the sum to be voted by the Legislative Council for Police purposes may thus be grouped section—

1.—Because a few years ago the Police expenditure was only about one-half what it now is.

2.—Because the population has decreased at least 5 per cent. since then.

3.—Because crime has been shown to have decreased very considerably since then.

4.—Because the Laws of the Colony have been so much improved in the interim as to render efforts of the Police more effective than formerly.

5.—Because by the creation of the Dock Yard Police, the Colonial Force has been relieved of duties which it formerly had to perform.

6.—Because some of our merchants, and many of our citizens, have established little Forces for their own special protection, or have increased the number of watchmen and guardians employed by them.

7.—Because the Chinese have established a large body of District Watchmen for Police purposes.

Assuming the information from which these arguments are drawn to be correct, enough it is hoped will have been proved to justify asking for a reduction of at least $75,000 from the sum voted for next year, for Police expenditure alone.

When it is considered with what facility a small and even large fortunes were accumulated in the Colony at the former period in comparison with the present time, and how severely the traders generally feel the present high rate of taxation, the request will not appear unreasonable. A few years ago, one Superintendent and three Inspectors sufficed for the Government of the Police, while at the present day the Force requires the services of three Superintendents and seventeen Inspectors.

How all these officers are employed I am at a loss even to conjecture, for assuming that a more strict, and effective surveillance over the men has been established, yet that can hardly explain the necessity for so great an augmentation—from 4 to 20 superior officers.

I am quite free to admit that the police at the former period were not in the highest state of efficiency, but, on the other hand, it will not be denied they gave more general satisfaction then, than they do now.

For these reasons I advocate retrenchment, with the view of lessening the heavy burden of taxation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HUME.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

We compile from the *Natal Mercury* an account of the explorations of Mr. George Moodie, in extension of those of Mr. St. Vincent Erskine. We may observe that South African geography is undergoing change in consequence not only of topographical discoveries, but of the political combinations, consequent on the spread of Dutch and English emigrants and the effects on native states. The Lieutenant-Governor of Natal was, at last advices, negotiating boundaries with the Orange River Free State, while the Governor of the Portuguese settlements was similarly engaged in the South African Republics. The Governor claims, as of ancient Portuguese occupation, the gold-diggings in the Tatin. It may be noted that although these diggings have not yet produced profitable results, from want of machinery, there is now no doubt of the extensive distribution of gold. Herr Mauch, who is about to start on another expedition of exploration, disclaims the responsibility of the exaggerated statements as to the value of the gold regions. Petermann's map is now recognized as the best authority for South Africa. Half a map hitherto used having, as Mr. Erskine says, in fifteen years got behind the age. Mr. Moodie having been engaged with Messrs. Walker and Anderson in the survey of lands for the South African Republic, states that he has just returned from the Lebombo mountains, the course of which range he followed from where the rivers Comatie and Crocodile cross it immediately after their junction to the spot where the U'Sabia passes through the same range. Mr. Erskine observes that this is not the Crocodile river (that is, the Limpopo), but the Umgwenia, an affluent of the Umkomoazi, which flows into the northern side of Delagoa Bay, and is called by the Portuguese, the English, and Mahsina or Manicone by the Portuguese. The Lebombo mountains are stated to rise 600 feet above the plain, and about 2,000 feet above the sea. The chief interest in the exploration is the determination between Leydenburg and the Lebombo mountains of three plateaux ranging at intervals of twelve to fifteen miles each from the sea, and being of successive levels. The hill country is well wooded and watered, thoroughly well adapted for all farming purposes, with a mild climate. There remains a doubt whether the lower plains are not unhealthy in summer. It is considered that this country will open a good field for settlement.—*Athenæum.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

On Friday evening a meeting was held in the Richmond-hall, Dean-street, under the chairmanship of a letter from Mrs. Josephine Butler, the secretary of the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. Men only, and of a respectable, steady class, were requested to attend, and about 400 boys were endeavored. Dr. Burrows presided, and said that all who had studied the matter must have been deeply impressed with the inequality of such an act as it now stood, in only one class of individuals, the women, made the offenders, whereas the other sex were as deeply, if not more deeply, implicated in this great sin—the violation of the seventh commandment—and, therefore, being equally guilty, if the sin was to be dealt with at all, both parties participating in it should be dealt with alike.—(Applause.) After some remarks by the Rev. G. Butler, Mrs. Butler delivered an address, in which she warmly criticized the act as tending to promote immorality and sin. The object of this legislation might be briefly stated to be to separate vice from the bodily punishment which God and nature had attached to vice; it was to check, if possible to stamp out, a disease which had prevailed in one form or other wherever immorality had prevailed since the world began, and which would prevail to the end. Such a law was pleasing over a brothel the words, "You may enter here and sin with safety." The means adopted by the promoters of this act were unjust and unequal, as women were only to be the victims of the law, and were to be hunted down by policemen in plain clothes. Every woman who walked out in an evening was to be followed by a policeman, who formed his opinion as to her character, and acted accordingly. Several of Major Greig's policemen in Liverpool had assured her that they would not for any money accept such a post.—(Applause.) By this act a woman was required to prove before a magistrate that she was chaste. Was there ever such a monstrous law in existence? The chastest woman could not prove her own chastity.—(Applause.) Never in the history of our country had such a law been passed to deal a blow struck at our first principles of jurisprudence. This law struck at the root of all confidence in females by introducing the spy system amongst them; it encouraged women to denounce women from hatred, jealousy or revenge, and already it had had its effects in that way. Women had got rid of their stepdaughters by denouncing them to the police, and it placed the hands of procuresses a most dangerous weapon by which to make poor girls what they wished them to be. With some noble exceptions the gentlemen of the upper classes did not sympathize with their (the ladies') cause, and they therefore appealed to the men and women of the working classes, and to the virtuous middle classes of England. Mrs. Butler then went on to say—"The question is often asked as to the character and motives of the originators and supporters of this act. Now, there is no need to attack persons—our warfare is with evil principles; yet we cannot fail to be aware that the promoters of this act are backed up by a powerful phalanx of persons whose character and motives are not good. We know this to our cost, through the cynical nature of opposition we have to encounter. I heard from a high authority in London that when our opposition was first made known the excitement was great. 'It is as if the depths of hell were stirred,' he wrote, 'so fierce is the passion of young men—and of some who are not young—at the thought of being turned back from a career of vice which they had promised to themselves would have been made safe and easy.' A friend of mine at an evening party overheard two gentlemen conversing in a low voice about the probable extension of this act. One said to the other, with evident delight—'We shall now have the same facilities in London as we have in Paris.' Without any lack of charity it may be said that, however excellent the intention of the promoters of these acts, there is no doubt at all about the side on which the profligates of London society rank themselves in the conflict." The Rev. C. M. Birrell proposed "That the Contagious Diseases Acts are immoral, unconstitutional, and are inadequate to prevent the spread of loathsome disease; unequal and inequitable, in their being applied to one class of transgressors only, and on that account could never stamp out the disease which they seek to destroy." Dr. Lewins seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of Dr. Carter, seconded by Mr. A. Leighton, a vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Butler. A similar compliment was also paid to the chairman. Petitions in favour of the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act were in the room and were numerously signed.—*Albion, March 21st.*

DY ALL MEANS.—Louis Pfeiffenger, having considered the work of writing and pronouncing his name rather tedious, as well as believing it rather uneuphonious sounding nomenclature, applied to the County Court yesterday to have it changed to Louis F. Berger. In this case the preliminary of swearing is necessary, and after he had been sworn he was asked his name by the Clerk. Now Colonel Harvey, the very efficient Clerk of the Court, is considered an expert in pronouncing curious combinations of letters and syllables, but in this case he was fairly puzzled. The Judge seeing his difficulty at once came to his rescue by relieving the applicant of this uneuphonious and difficult name and had it changed "by all means."—*Alta, 27th April.*

THE GREAT STORM AT BUENOS AYRES.

(Pall Mall Gazette, April 14.)

In reporting the great storm at Buenos Ayres of the 9th ultimo, a local paper says:—People in Europe will read with amazement of men and houses drowned in the streets of Buenos Ayres, of parlours downgiving way and falling into water closets, of sailors being washed ashore on planks, or their corpses collected on the beach. They will also charge us with criminal neglect in having no port or harbour to shelter the shipping, while steamers, schooners, and whaleboats, to the number of fifty and upwards, are washed ashore near the gas-house. The rainfall is described as having been the most fearful ever known; the skylights were soon filled, and then the water flooded all the lower rooms of the houses, in some places to the height of three feet. We hear of floors having given way in many houses, and in one case the occupants of a room narrowly escaped falling into an old well or water closet under the floor. The houses near the brewery in Calle Bolivar were under water to a height of three feet, and in three streets adjacent to the Tercero the inhabitants were all ten Brownd. The Plaza Parque was a navigable lake, and the Café del Parque was inundated. About ten o'clock the rain subsided, and the wind began to blow with tremendous force, coming in gusts and crushing some of the highest houses to shake. At eleven p.m. it was like a hurricane, and continued with more or less force till two in the morning. H.M.S. *Cracker* rode it out well, having foreseen the storm by the fall of the glass from 29.90 at noon to 29.68, when the storm began. Four ships drove past her, but did no harm. The whaleboats were carried away in every direction. One was seen to go down with the mast almost out of sight, only two feet or aground it is believed many had one or two men aboard. Nine corpses were picked up on the beach, three at the foot of Calle San Martin. The shipping disasters reported at Maxwell's commercial rooms are as follow:—Italian gunboat *Principessa Margarita*, formerly the *Osoris*, ashore at the gas-house. Steamer *Buitlia*, with hay for the army, ashore at Palos Diablo, with stern smashed in. Steamer *Canonr* sunk, crew escaped to a lighter. Two schooners and a polacca, one of them a German vessel painted green, ashore near the gas-house. Three pilot boats, the *Henry*, No. 282, and No. 314, ashore at the same place. Schooner *Catalina*, uninjured, ditto. A pilot boat smashed up under the mole; another sunk. Sixteen whaleboats in front of Lorenzo. Torre's quinta, and fifteen between the foot of Calle Chacus and Tacuman. Several whaleboats sunk. Dutch schooner *Maria Haydown* lost bowsprit. Portuguese barque ditto. German schooner ditto. Whaleboat *Domingo* sunk. Several lighters lost masts and rigging. The storm lulled about two a.m., and at daylight the river was again calm. On Wednesday evening, when the rain abated, the place began to run down rapidly from seven to eleven o'clock. Up to the present it seems the loss of life in the city and port cannot be less than twenty persons, and damage to property and merchandise may be estimated at £100,000 to £150,000 sterling.

DUNHAM'S MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLES.

Genius, Hall thought, consists in seeing what lies at everybody's feet, and nobody else sees. According to this definition, Mr. Dunham may lay claim to that uncommon attribute. To have searched for years among a labyrinth of possible tabulations, and suddenly to have perceived that the multiplication table, properly extended, embraces every table, and, omitting none, perfects all, was surely a sudden genius. Simplicity, we are told, is the perfection of art, and Mr. Dunham, through the mazes of invention, have come back at last to the sweet simplicity of nine times nine or rather ninety-nine times nine hundred and ninety-nine.

How potent an engine in the multiplication table is seen when we reflect that the ordinary nursery table is the alphabet of civilized calculation. As a foundation, it corresponds to the infant alphabet,—as road to railway,—so are Mr. Dunham's tables to the ordinary school table. Of course, between the bridle path and the macadamized road there is a vast difference of degree, and there is a difference of degree between the ordinary arithmetical processes taught in schools, and the refinements of the counting-house and public office. But between macadamized road and railway there is more than a difference of degree—there is a gulf it kind. And we are persuaded, there is a gulf between the arithmetical processes taught in the ordinary manner, we think *will*, more, when the Extended Multiplication Table, either in Mr. Dunham's edition, or perhaps some improved form, has conquered its way into the commercial world. Of course no multiplication table can supply the place of ordinary addition and subtraction, and those who, for their sins or poverty, are condemned to cutting up, must continue to toil with the fingers, and—unless they prove a match as every other conceivable arithmetical operation is one either of multiplication or division, or both, it follow that, given a knowledge of the requisite rules, a sufficient multiplication and Decuple division table, must answer every purpose of tabulation, and furnish the shortest answer in the shortest time with the minimum of labour; in other words, the maximum return upon the minimum outlay. This, at all events, is Mr. Dunham's tables have most unquestionably gonen very long way toestablish. The comparative view given in his introduction of the complicated calculations required at the Bangkok Clearing House exhibits most striking results. From the examples kindly furnished by the able manager, Mr. Dawson, it is proved that in some cases there is a saving of 300 and in others of 200 per cent. on the ordinary methods.

It would be impossible in the limits of one of our articles to illustrate all the applications of Mr. Dunham's table. Indeed, as he says, "the multiplication table, addition and subtraction, and the Decuple division table, properly used, are of such great extent and so many of them are of a century, has been proud enough and great enough to acknowledge his error.

It is then a positive duty for us to uphold the hands of those who are struggling for reform in England. One who knows writes that, besides the Irish land bill, there will be brought forward at the next session of Parliament "a general education bill, great measures of law reform and of army reform, a radical union bill, and an abolition of tests bill, linked by the whole power of the government." Whether he approves it or not, every sensible Englishman can see the irresistible current that sweeps away every obstacle there. What a fearful responsibility to interrupt this inward movement of a nation by such an event as a war between England and America!

No. This is not the time to select for serious difficulties between us. With twelve hundred millions of people, we come to speak for the continuance of each, with the people in one country becoming more prosperous, and in the other more powerful, every day—the friends of the whole race, in either land, should do all in their power to foster the most friendly feelings. The two nations should strike hands, and with their liberal ideas, their advancing Christianity, their increasing education, their material wealth, they can not only present a front that no physical power will attack, but which no great moral evil that they may wish to remove can long withstand.

They need only to look each other steadily in the face, and learn how much good feeling each cherishes for the other. Neither government can possibly have a desire to quarrel. Each will gladly follow the current of popular feeling if this sets toward such a reparation as England can honorably offer and America honorably accept. When once this difficulty that now separates them shall be removed, the nations that speak the English tongue will constitute an empire, divided by seas and separate in histutions, indeed, but as powerful, and vastly more beneficial to the world, than that of Rome. Their unity in laws, language, literature, and religion will be paralleled by their harmony in feeling, their accord in progress, their generous rivalry in liberty, and in all the works that bring peace on earth and good will to men.—Col. Adam Badeau, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

Madame Adelina Patti was sleeping in a carriage travelling from St. Petersburgh to Liege, when a stove set it on fire, and she awoke with a feeling of suffocation. Her husband and friends, by great exertions, managed to subdue the flames.

Belanes de Se can afford to be amusing sometimes, witness the following letter addressed to a female friend by one John Doherty, sometime of San Francisco, California, but now relieved of this mortal coil from the effects of a bullet through the head. The *non de plume* is one under which he used to write:—"April 10, 1870. MADAME,—I want you to take immediate possession of my effects in this house. Give the bird to Maggie Jane, and the glass case and contents to Mr. Marrchuck. Give each of the girls a picture. You have been a kind, good woman to me; receive my thanks. My rent is paid until the 6th instant. My hour is near at hand. The Fates are fast gathering around me, and no man can escape his destiny. Truly, man is only a monkey, and had I known so in time, I could have managed aim as a monkey. Too late, alas!—PADDY PUNGENT."

SWALLOWS.

The *Pall Mall* of the 15th April contained a most striking and amusing note on swallows by a Rouen naturalist, Mr. Pouchet, the director of the Museum of Rouen. This gentleman has discovered that the new school of swallows are improving the style of architecture, building their nests with more to sanitary principles, so as to contain more room, and admit more light and air. The shape of the nest is, we infer, more nearly that which will include a maximum of unobstructable space, and besides this, and still more important, the entrance to it has been changed from a small round hole into a long slit,—"a sort of balcony," says the *Pall Mall*, "from which the young swallows may look out upon the world and breathe fresh air." What is more, the new school of swallow architects appear to prefer the new streets, while the old school still build the old nests on the cathedrals and older houses; perhaps, thinks the writer, from some sense of artistic fitness, which scruples at any change of style in adding extensions to monuments so venerable. If this last fact could be satisfactorily established, it would furnish a complete answer to the Darwinian theory so far as it dispenses with intellectual motives for animal progress and would show a curious amount of æsthetic culture. Nothing interesting birds are of all others least likely to be the slaves of local prejudices. As the travelled cuckoo was the final to conceive the idea of putting her children out to school amongst strangers, so the swallow, no doubt, has learned for the first time to appreciate greatly for herself the act of weaning from the mother country which could result in nothing but independence. The child has been gradually taught to go alone, and as the artificial and (in some) extraneous helps of the maternal government are withdrawn, Canada is better fitted for self-control and actual political independence. There is much in the action of the British Imperial Government to warrant these deductions; any one who has watched the progress of events must have seen that one by one the concessions which the central power has made to the weakness of the North American colonies have been withdrawn and the checks to independent action have been removed. In the case of British Columbia this withdrawal has been severely felt, as the expensive vice-legal establishment which owes its primary existence to the colonial condition is still maintained, but at the cost of the impoverished colony. Canada, on the other hand flourishes and thrives under the improved system, and looks only an abolition of the costly pump and circumstance of its present system, to enter upon a career of improvement and prosperity. But although at this possible future of independent Canada, there are many publicists who declare that Canada can never amount to much without its free commercial intercourse with the United States; and, of course, the legitimate corollary of these observations is, that the dominion of Canada must become a sovereign State in the Great Republic in order to enjoy unity, and may wait long countries yet for its final accomplishment. When it shall please the Almighty wisdom to accomplish it, our belief is that it will be seen to have proceeded from within by a gradual succession of changes brought about by the influences of Western civilization and continual contact with Christian communities—but aided, may founded, upon a return to first principles, the echo, at least, of which may be traced alike in the Vedas, the Koran, and the Christian Scriptures. Such a change, if it be brought about by the influences of

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

(Alta, April 22nd.)

If the predictions of Seward, and other ardent believers in the unlimited expansion of the Great Republic are to be fulfilled, we have only to wait for the unfolding of events which must result in the absorption of the British possessions in North America by the United States. Already there are annexation parties in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Canada; all along the line there is a manifestation of restiveness under the British yoke, which has been made use of by Fenians and by our own disciples of "manifest destiny" as well. Just now that restiveness extends, and how general is the desire for annexation to the United States we cannot tell; but, after all that is said and done by uneasy spirits on both sides the boundary line, we incline to the belief that the real wishes of the Canadian people are more in favor of independence than annexation to the United States. So far as the Canadian press may be considered an organ of public opinion, we must conclude that the friends of independence are much more numerous than those of annexation to the United States. And we may as well add that the former have much more reason to hope for final success than the latter.

It is very justly argued that the colonial condition is one of tutelage merely, and that while Great Britain has bestowed upon her North American colonies great care and attention, and her rule has been mild and benignant, the colony has really been prepared gradually for for that act of weaning from the mother country which could result in nothing but independence. The child has been gradually taught to go alone, and as the artificial aid (in some) extraneous helps of the home government are withdrawn, Canada is better fitted for self-control and actual political independence. There is much in the action of the British Imperial Government to warrant these deductions; any one who has watched the progress of events must have seen that, one by one the concessions which the central power has made to the weakness of the North American colonies have been withdrawn and the checks to independent action have been removed. In the case of British Columbia this withdrawal has been severely felt, as the expensive vice-regal establishment which owes its primary existence to the colonial condition is still maintained, but at the cost of the impoverished colony. Canada, on the other hand flourishes and thrives under the improved system, and looks only an abolition of the costly pomp and circumstance of its present system to enter upon a career of improvement and prosperity. Hint, looking at this possible future of independent Canada, there are many politicians who declare that Canada can never amount to much without free commercial intercourse with the United States; and, of course, the legitimate corollary of these observations is, that the dominion of Canada must become a sovereign State in the Great Republic in order to enjoy these advantages. And it must be admitted that if the friends of Canadian independence build much upon the hope of securing prosperity for the future Republic of Canada, by means of free trade with the United States, they are not building upon a sure foundation. It is admitted that the costly burdens of a vicious Government may be removed to the great relief of the future Republic, and that such a change will add to the general wealth of the country; but why should the United States grant to the Republic of Canada that reciprocity in trade which is denied to the Canadian colony? But we may plead the existence of sentimental reasons for a more liberal course toward Canada in the future than has been pursued, if we are to be governed by the belief that that country is to be an independent Republic. It was a sentiment—one of revenge merely—that prompted the United States to refuse to renew the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, when it expired by limitation in the midst of our domestic conflict, in which we had no sympathy from the other side of our Northern frontier. It may be that another sentiment—that of kindness and encouraging gentleness toward a young and neighbouring Republic—may prevail when Canada shall have become independent. But the idea that Canadian independence is to be followed by immediate annexation is not popular in Canada; it cannot be palatable in England. A belief in such impending absorption will lessen the inevitable effect to delay independence. And after all, do we not believe in the spread of "American ideas," rather than in the extension of the American boundary? Is it not better that we should help our neighbour to independent statehood, rather than forever attempt to gratify an insatiate "earth-hunger" at their expense? At any rate, it is certain that the annexation of Canada is too far off to be practicable, for a variety of reasons, to receive much serious attention. But if, waiving for the present all question of tariff and reciprocity, our people could, through Congress and the Executive, manifest an honest desire to see Canada an independent and sovereign State, without any interior design of relating to annexation, it is certain that much might be achieved for Canadian independence. Already the province of British Columbia has been absorbed by the rapidly solidifying Dominion, and the day seems to be approaching when the autonomy of Canada can be peacefully established.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

(Times of India.)

There may be a few of our readers, now nearly at the top of the tree, who can remember how little less than forty years ago, a large and intelligent section of the English public at home was much disgusted by the advent of a very distinguished-looking foreigner from the East Indies, who was said to be a very learned and enlightened man, far in advance of the mass of his countrymen. Such strangers were much rarer in England then than in these days, and they had not attained any unusual reputation. And, truth to speak, this Rammohun Roy was a remarkable man in his generation; for it seems to have fallen to Keshub Chunder Sen, well fitted to produce a successor. His mantle is now said to have been caught by Keshub Chunder Sen, well remembered in Bombay, and who had been creating a sensation, in certain thoughtful circles, in England, just before the departure of the last mail. The religious reform of which Rammohun Roy was the apostle is now being carried on with considerable vigour by this Bengalee Baboo. Men of nearly all shades of religious belief have gone to hear him lecture in London—some, doubtless, from mere curiosity, as they would rush to the last discovery of Mr. Barnum, but others, like Dean Stanley and Lord Lawrence, have, doubtless, been moved by a genuine interest in the doctrinal aspects of the exhibition. Keshub Chunder Sen is represented as speaking in excellent English with a scarcely perceptible foreign accent. In the abstract there does not appear to us to be anything very remarkable in the utterances of the reforming Baboo. There is nothing strange about the performance except the visit to England, and that the performer is a Hindoo. At the Rev. Joseph Martineau's Chapel on the Sunday before the mail left England, the Reformer delivered himself—to trinally speaking—of all the old Unitarian platitudes, very much as Rammohun Roy delivered himself of old, when Indian education was in a much less advanced state. But there was also something more fervid in his address than the ordinary cool, clear utterances of the Unitarian pulpit—a vein of earnestness, and a lively sense of the value and necessity of personal, spiritual religion. Whether such progress as has taken place since the time of the elder reformer is to be attributed to the efforts of the *Brahmo Somaj*, or to the general progress of enlightenment, is a debatable question. One thing, however, is certain—namely, that the physical creed of Hindooism must have given way to the teachings of the European schools; and that when some of the brick-work is knocked away the whole structure is likely to fall. The absurdities of polytheism and the grossness of Shiva-worship could not survive very long the extension of Western education. What Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen openly avows and has apparently gone to England to proclaim, is nothing more than that which is the settled conviction of a majority of educated Hindoos. These grossness and absurdities are, after all, only an outer crust of error raised by the priests in comparatively later days. Of the original faith of the Aryans they are no part, and what the so-called Hindoo religious reformers have done has been rather to revert to the old state of things than to inculcate anything new. They go back to the primeval faith of prehistoric times, and scatter to the winds all the absurdity and obscurity which have been engrafted on the old faith.

Of course this is great gain. It is, indeed, a grand effort of iconoclasm. That it was sure to come at no distant time, every one, who has watched the transition state of the Hindoo mind, has for some years past been confident. The gross philosophy encouraged by the priests could not endure the shocks of the secular education which was gaining ground among the people. As to our missionaries, much as we honour them, we might almost say, that this so-called "religious reform" has advanced in spite of them. Their zeal has overleaps their discretion. Their cry has been not merely "no surrender," but "no compromise." They have cried out for "the whole thing or nothing," and they have got too much of the latter. We have heard very excellent men say that they did not see any difference between an idolater and an Unitarian, and that nothing at all was gained to the Christian cause unless all the essential points of Christianity were fully accepted by the convert. We can perfectly understand, and to some extent we can respect, the feeling from which this proceeds—but we need not tell these thoroughgoers who it was that said that if you put new wine into old bottles, the old bottles will burst. It is certain that too much has been attempted at one and the same time. Two hundred millions of people are not to be converted by units. To get rid of all the proper ingredients and obstructions to Christianity is surely a great thing. Every sensible man thinks of clearing away the jungle and digging out the roots before he attempts cultivation. It is a great step towards cultivation when the jungle is cleared; but until the jungle is cleared, it is of small use to scatter the seed. The great chance that we covet is to be effected gradually, and it must come from within—from the hearts and from the brains of the nation: coming from within, from the depths of genuine conviction, converts will be made by thousands—by millions. This is a very old argument, but it is one which Indian missionaries are wont to treat as the outpourings of heathenism. We are rejoiced, therefore, to perceive that in England such as Dean Stanley and Lord Lawrence welcome this Theist reformer from Bengal as one who is doing much to prepare the way for Christianity. Or, if this be not accomplished, as we believe it will be accomplished in due time, is it merely a great thing, in the interests of morality and humanity to sweep away all the prevailing indecencies and cruelties of idol-worship. We are afraid that there are some missionaries who rather delight to make capital out of these abominations, and whose occupation would be gone if they could not declaim against them. They delight in strong contrasts. They say that our religion is as remote from them as light is from darkness—"utterly and entirely and with your whole heart forsake the old and cling to the new. You may not understand it, but you must believe it." Was ever genuine convert made amongst us in this way, or except upon the principle of being "master's caste." Very worthy gentlemen in India have delighted to "keep a Christian," as they would keep a *bibhandjee*, as part of their establishment. But to our thinking a thousand genuine Theists are greater gain by far than one venal Christian. The gradual in God's law. God waited long centuries ere He decreed the dawn of Christianity, and may wait long centuries yet for its final accomplishment. When it shall please the Almighty wisdom to accomplish it, our belief is that it will be seen to have proceeded from within by a gradual succession of changes brought about by the influences of Western civilization and continued contact with Christian communities—but aided, nay founded, upon a return to first principles, the echo, at least, of which may be traced alike in the Veda, the Zendavesta, and the earlier Buddhist writings. And of those gradual changes, whatsoever be its origin, that which Keshub Chunder Sen is now heralding will probably be the most important.

THE NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

At last we see the visible signs of the revolution the Suez Canal was sure to work in our communications with the East, and the days of the "overland route" for Indian travellers are clearly numbered. Competition will force all competitors for the passenger-carrying trade to avail themselves of the through-water way provided them by M. Lesseps, and spare their clients the manifold discomforts of transshipment at the Isthmus. Already the Messageries Imperiales has arranged to run their steamers through the Canal from France to the Indies; already Liverpool and London owners have advertised and despatched by the new route vessels with comfortable cabin accommodation for first-class passengers. Now the Dutch are following suit, and following up their liberal legislation for Java and their colonies in the Malay seas by facilitating intercourse with the countries that used to be peopled by officials, troops, and "niggers." The new company to be launched at Amsterdam start under Government auspices with a very considerable capital. It is presided over by Prince Henry of Holland, who, during the course of a lengthened stay in Egypt last autumn, gave himself every opportunity of studying the advantages of the new route. When a single great company once decided on establishing a line of through steamers, it did more than try a simple experiment. It compromised itself beyond the possibility of drawing back, and it compromised its rivals as well. Considerations of expense were eliminated, for cost what it might, travellers who had tasted the new mode of transport would decline to be carried by the old one. Our English character for enterprise notwithstanding, it was evident the French association could set the example. The Messageries Imperiales rely on velvet, hedged by elastic government subsidies against the possibility of loss, and fostered by their Government on the understanding that political considerations shall be paramount to commercial ones in their board-rooms. It was in their power to give an immense impulse to the success of M. Lesseps's scheme, and it was natural they should not delay. Meanwhile Anglo-Indians, Anglo-Chinese, and Anglo-Australasians may bless the interested philanthropy that will spare them so much misery in the future. Travellers to the East who had scrambled for a good berth and got it, felt they had only won the first point in a long and doubtful game. They lived in harrowing suspense as to the character of their quarters in the steamer that awaited them on the other side of the Isthmus. Most of us have proved in our time how favourable to the notion of corroding care is the monotony of a sea voyage, and, unless the suffering of the body distracted it, the mind brooded darkly on its prospects. Whatever awaited the experienced traveller on the Red Sea, he might well shudder at what he had to go through between Alexandria and Suez. We have witnessed few more harrowing spectacles than that presented by the interior of Abbas's great caravansarai in the former city when swamped by Indian and English boatloads at a meeting of thoroughfares. We do not talk of the hardships of the courier sex, who, weak from sea sickness or suffering from disease, scramble in a Babel for the privilege of waiting on themselves. But upstairs groups of ladies and children and ayahs are to be seen squatting in corners of the corridors, or trying in vain to snatch some broken repose on the door-mats, while they look wistfully at the doors of unattainable bed-rooms. Then the recommendation in the special train provided by Egyptian authorities per contract with the company at the moderate sum of—we believe—£5 per head; carriages badly lighted or not lighted at all, cramped in space, crammed in every seat; the interaction between the individuals of the living freight plugged up with those endless packages which are the indispensable concomitants of a journey to India. The darkness, the delays, the jolting, the spring between closing the windows upon the stifling contents of the carriage or opening them to the clouds of penetrating desert sand that parch your tongue and irritate your skin, making you heartily feverish and preternaturally wakeful. The morning struggle for refreshment of the tub and the table at Suez, where you arrive savage or sullen, weak and weary. The embarkation under the blazing fire of an Egyptian sun, and perhaps the blowing breath of an Arabian simoom; the settling down to cool yourself in heated cabins. Any one who has passed through these fiery tribulations, and seen his sailing wife and fragile babies withering under them, would no more consent to be forced back on that exploded mode of travel than the inhabitants of Marseilles to abandon their sixteen hours' Paris express for the lumbering old diligence.

On their side the Canal authorities have still a great deal to do towards expediting the rate of transit. From two to three days is much too long for mail steamers to waste over some 100 miles, when, moreover, there are no locks to offer unavoidable causes of detention. Four knots is a great deal too low for an average rate of speed, when even on the opening day steamers placed in the long line were frequently moving nearly twice as fast. Under proper arrangements there can be no reason for necessarily anchoring at night, and if the Canal has anything like the success we predict for it, it will be essential that its direction economize all of the twenty-four hours they can for the purposes of its traffic. Of course now and for long to come their expenses will grow with their custom, but with that, doubtless they are prepared to lay their account. They must go forward with the work of widening the bends they must multiply passing places, and in self-defence they must strengthen their banks against the wash from the growing traffic. But when competition fairly sets in, the "scour" of money through their hands ought to be so strong that we shall hope to see their financial affairs *marche toute seule*. Next to the Canal comes the question of the navigation of the Red Sea. We believe its perils have been exaggerated, but we do not need cases like that of the unfortunate *Carnatic* to convince us they exist. We have no wish to crush, yet we must say we lay our account with hearing of occasional accidents, and we only hope shipmasters and pilots may look out more carefully for collisions than they seem to do elsewhere where the risks are less. Doubtless we shall see the day when the narrow sea from Suez to Aden will be as thoroughly lighted and buoyed as science and money can do it. Its perils always existed for passengers by the overland route, and we suspect the Egyptian transit has been far more fatal to travellers than all the rocks and shoals of the Red Sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Kennington, a retired pensman of intemperate habits, was pursuing his wife to beat her, when he fell down a flight of stairs and was killed.

The Grand Jury have indicted Charles Taylor, for personating another man. The most grievous burden to which we have to submit in this life is our continued and distressing identity, and it would be an act of charity to permit, as sometimes to shuffle it off for a season. Funny the absurdity of indicting Lawrence Barrett for his harmless personation of Richard III., or of legally repressing the ambition of a Chinaman stoning Sunday-scholar to be an angel and with the angels stand! Confound it, it's broader—*California China Bill*.

At Mangosa, a village twenty miles from Havana, great excitement was caused by the report that the Virgin Mary had appeared to two girls there during the Holy Week. Large numbers of the pious and curious flocked to the house in which the girls lived. The attention of the Police was called to the affair. The Governor of the District, suspecting a political design in the assembly of so many people, denounced the Virgin revelation as an imposture, and compelled the people to disperse.

Nature mentions a new contrivance for preventing people looking into a room, while light is not excluded. It consists of a number of glass rods arranged either vertically or horizontally, and secured together by appropriate frames, forming a series of cylindrical lenses which break up the light and throw it into every part of the room, thus producing a soft and diffused glow which is very beautiful and pleasant. The glass rods may be of any colour, and by an arrangement of the colours very beautiful effects can be produced. The contrivance is the invention of Mr. Demuth.

Parties contemplating a watery grave cannot select a better time than the present to carry out their determination. We are credibly informed by competent Italian engineers that the recent disturbance in the vicinity of Bloomsom Rook killed all the shrimps within a radius of half a mile, and the corpses of the unfortunate will not be fallen about of by those nauseating insects, and despoiled of their succulent fibre and sweet natural juices. For the benefit of those desiring to avail themselves of this pleasing immunity, the good steamer "*Tabul Cain*," T. Crier, master, will make daily trips from North Point to the favored spot during the season. She is now being fitted up in a style of wholly absurd magnificence, and will have immediate dispatch—which is also guaranteed to her patrons. Fare, two dollars for the round trip—carried out and towed back. For passage apply on board, or to our dog Jack.—*California China Mail.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, EVENING.

There has been no change in the drug market. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $487½ to $490; little doing. Malwa, $475 to $500; little doing. Malwa, $445 to $650, first quality wanted; Patna, 5th sales on 8 weeks' time, $487½ to $490.

In Raw Cotton the following sales have been reported: 22 bales Bombay at $22.75 per picul, 56 bales Bombay at $22.25 per picul, 13 bales Bombay at $22.00 per picul, 150 bales Bombay at $21.85 per picul, 100 bales Bombay at $21.75 per picul; total 341 bales.

Sales in the import market amount to 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings at $2.55, 400 pieces White Shirtings at $4.50, 500 pieces 7 lbs. T-Cloths at $2.27½, 1,000 pieces do. "Hend" and ordinary at $2.35, 12 bales 16-24 Yarn, Eagle flower tie, at $141; 40 bales 38-42 at $152; also 80 piculs Lead at $5.80, 1,280 piculs Sapanwood at $1.30 to $1.90, 30 piculs White Pepper at $13, and 360 piculs Betelnut at $1.35.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight,	4/3½
Credits, at 3 months' sight,	4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/6 to 4/6½
Bank Bills on demand,	4/5½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight,	75
Private, 30 days' sight,	75½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234

" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old	38 prem.
New	25 prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock, ordinary	8 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares,	34 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., Ths. 4 prem.	
China and Straits Steam Navigation, par. nom.	
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.,	par. nom.
Union Insurance Society of Canton,	$1,500, *ex. div.*
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares,	$1,650 to $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares	$190 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire,	$24 prem.
China Fire,	$35 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Ths. 3 prem.	
Hongkong Gas,	$46 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares,	68 to 65 dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co.,	$40 prem. per s.

SALES ON 2ND JUNE, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Sapanwood, 1,000 piculs, at $1.35, by Fook Mow Loong to Shanghai merchant.

Mushrooms, 10 piculs, at $29.70, by Fook Mow Loong to Canoehow merchant.

Lead, 80 slabs, at $6.10, by Fook Mow Loong to Macao merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $224, by Fook Mow Loong to Hongkong merchant.

White Shirtings, 400 pieces, at $4.50, by Wing Chung Shun to Hongkong merchant.

Sapanwood, 250 piculs, at $1.35, by Wing Chung Shun to Shantung merchant.

White Sugar, 125 bags, at $7.20, by Wing Chung Shun to Hongkong merchant.

White Pepper, 30 bags, at $13.00, by Wing Chung Shun to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $8.80, by Chun Cheong to Hongkong merchant.

Cotton Yarn, No. 40, 10 bales, at $152.00, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Cotton Yarn, No. 40, 10 bales, at $152.00, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 73 bales, at $22.50, by Parsee merchants to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 25 bales, at $22.50, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company being nearly completed, they are now prepared to negotiate for the supplying of Rum of any required strength up to 30°, *over proof*, in any quantities, and at prices below home cost.

ZEPH. BARTON.
General Manager.

Office, *East Point*,
Hongkong, 21st April, 1870. [tf 748

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS.
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,
tf 600 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Capt. Ashton, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, June 4th, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
dd 920 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Brig
"LUISITO,"
will have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1060 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

FOR BORDEAUX *viâ* SINGAPORE.
THE *A* 1 French Barque
"MALACCA,"
Rivet, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 969 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American ship
"WINDWARD,"
Captain Barrett, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 985 Hongkong, 27th May, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct)*.
THE British ship
"JOSHUA BATES,"
will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"VELOCITY,"
Osborne, Master, of 720 Tons capacity.
Apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 1001 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE *A* 1 French Barque
"IDA,"
Captain Charlot, of 381 Tons Register, and about 9,000 piculs carrying capacity.
Apply to
GRUN & Co.
tf 931 Hongkong, 19th May, 1870.

ROYAL HOTEL.
THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of the above establishment, begs to notify the Public of Manila and Foreigners visiting this Colony, that it having been now greatly improved in every respect, and quite newly painted and fitted with every convenience, and business facilities increased, affords superior accommodation for the ensuing summer, and as the only establishment of the kind now existing in this place, he begs most respectfully to recommend it to the public patronage.
L. A. DE GRACIA.
Macao, 1st May, 1870.

WITH reference to the above, I hereby declare that I do not hold myself responsible for any debts previously contracted by the former Proprietors of the above named establishment.
L. A. DE GRACIA.
1m 843 Macao, 1st May, 1870.

INSURANCE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
IP required by Shippers at time of making Freight engagements, certificates of insurance against Tea or Silk, may be obtained from the undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at the rates of—
4⅞ per cent., net cash, Shanghai or Foochow to London.
5⅜ per cent., net cash, Hankow to London.
5½ per cent., net cash, Hankow to Odessa.
Including Average as customary and cost of stamp. A reduction of 10% per cent. will be made on declarations, "Free of Particular Average."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Care of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 905 Hongkong, 10th May, 1870.

AVIS.
PAR suite des dispositions ci-dessous annoncées la société E. JUBIN & Cie., est dissoute; nous en restons conjointement et personnellement liquidateurs.
EMILE JUBIN.
GEORGE BLAKEWAY.
Yokohama, 15 Mars 1870.

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCO-JAPONAISE
QUIVANT acte passé à Paris, le 14 Janvier 1870, la Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise a été constituée et suivant délibération du Conseil d'administration, les soussignés ont été nommés Gérants au Japon avec pouvoirs généraux conjointement ou séparément.
EMILE JUBIN.
GEORGE BLAKEWAY.
Yokohama, 15 Mars 1870.

GEORGE BLESTER,
MERCHANT AND LLOYDS' AGENT,
CALLAO AND LIMA,
PERU.
6m 24291 1 Dec. 24

REMOVAL.
ON the 1st of May next, Dr. Y. D. Collins, Dental Surgeon, will REMOVE his Office to the House on *Aranthoni Road*, formerly occupied by G. F. Heard, Esq.
tf 790 Hongkong, 28th April, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.
THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Present Price, $4.50 per Ton, F.O.B.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
6m 945 Nagasaki, Japan, April, 1870.

THE Undersigned, who has returned to China, will for the future conduct his business at this place under the firm of PAUL EHLERS & Co.
PAUL EHLERS,
Formerly: HESSE, EHLERS & Co., China,
Subsequently: PAUL EHLERS, 6, Mincing-lane, London.
13, Queen Road Central,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1870. [1m 863

SAIL MAKING.
WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

NOTICE.
RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street*
tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOTICE.
LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
Pour le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
tf 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.
DURANT mon absence temporaire, à dater du 12 courant, le Service de ce Consulat, sera divigé par Mr. C. DELIGNE.
Hongkong, le 10 Mai, 1870.
Le Consul de France,
HENRY DU CHESNE.
875

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
BORDEAUX *viâ* SINGAPORE.	Malacca	Rivet	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Windward	Barrett	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HONOLULU	Solo	F. W. Rohse	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Luisito		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On the 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS
MILLINERS, TAILORS,
AND
OUTFITTERS,
Beg to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong and Coast Ports, that their undermentioned Departments are well supplied with the latest designs for the Spring Trade.

DRESSES.
In Black and Colored MOIRE, Plain & Fancy SILKS, FOULARDS, PODLINS, &c.
BLACK GLACES.
BLACK GRENADINES AND BAREGES.
in Plain and Fancy.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN AND JACONETS.
WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.
QUILTINGS.
PRINTED ALPACCAS.
BLACK MERINOS, ALPACCAS, AND PARAMATTAS.

A large lot of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, newest styles.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS, of the latest fashions.

Dressmaking under the superintendence of a practical
WEST END DRESSMAKER.

UNDERCLOTHING.
Every description kept in Stock, from Infant to Ladies' size.
STAYS AND CRINOLINES.

MUSLIN AND LACE GARIBALDIES AND JACKETS.

HOSIERY.
WHITE AND COLORED SOCKS, in every size.
LADIES' HOSIERY, in White Cotton, Lisle, and Silk.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

HABERDASHERY.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

By last Mail
FANCY SILKS,
The previous STOCK to be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.
BEST CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in Quarter-casks, from Ship and Godown.
RUSSELL & Co
1m 890 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
BEST CALIFORNIAN OATS.
" AMERICAN NAVY OAKUM.
" " PITCH.
" " TAR.
" " CIDER VINEGAR.
" VALDIVIA LEATHER.
" PORTLAND CEMENT.
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 891 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE,
Ex Late Arrivals.
AN Invoice of very superior WINES, received from Cette, in casks containing 6 to 7 dozen, viz:—

Old Langlade Wine,	$2 per dozen	Beaujolais
St. George do.	$2½ do.	Claret.
Sauternes do.	$3 do.	
Sherry do.	$5 do.	
Oporto do.	$6 do.	

Apply to
RAYNAL & Co.
tf 892 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2¼ inches.
Apply to the undersigned.
M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,
tf 485 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

FOR SALE.
FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Hitchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.
Palacio & Co. of Xeres.
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY
Blanchy and Cazenave's
CLARET and COGNAC.
Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 214 Hongkong, 26th February, 1869.

FOR SALE,
Arrived per "Isle of the South."
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.
3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE (upright,)
Selected for this climate.
For particulars, address A. B.O., care of this paper.
tf 289 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOEE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
tf 1627

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.
HESSE & Co.
tf 948 Hongkong, 24th May, 1870.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
By Steamer "Cambodge,"
ALEXANDRE BOYER
HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season,
JACONNET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions.
French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Colored.
A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
33, *Queen's Road*,
late
BOWRA & Co.'s PREMISES.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail,
ALEXANDER BOYER,
HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.
White and Colored SOCKS, &c., &c.
tf 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
Ex late Arrivals.
WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.
Ex "Bordeaux."
SHEET LEAD, from 3¼—5½.
LEAD PIPING.
Ex "Malkie."
Prime Hamburg Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Ex "Penguin."
Prime Russian ROPE, from 1¼ in. to 7½ in.
Ex "Bordeaux."
Borden's Condensed MILK.
LOBSTERS. Yeast POWDER.
Oval SCOOPS. Egg LANTERNS, assorted.
Chopping KNIVES. Corn BROOMS.
SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.
ASH OARS, assorted sizes.
Best Sill's BUTTER.
Baker's BITTERS.
Sargent OX GOODES, assorted sizes.
KEROSINE OIL.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 858 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

THATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3
" PORT " 2
" CLARET " 1
BIRLEY & Co.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchants' Navy, Nut Boiled, Long Plaid, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and to science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming excellent exercises for a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays an immense advance, as it attempts to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast interlines and patent spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purpose so complete, that it becomes to its possessor available to persons who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England it will be interesting in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & J. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419

Extracts.

Douglas Jerrold and the Lion-tamer.

Jerrold chanced, on an eventful evening, in those times when agreeable entertainment might be found without resorting to music-halls and dancing saloons, to accompany Horace Mayhew to a public room at the West end of the town, where a large number of celebrities were assembled, consisting for the most part of men who were in some way known for their contribution to the varied amusements of the metropolis. Amongst them were Mr. Fitzjames, the actor, and Van Amburgh, the lion-tamer; the former, finding that Jerrold was present, and never having seen him before in such close proximity, whispered to Mayhew that he should be glad to be introduced to the well-known wit. Mayhew at once acceded to his wish, and said he would willingly gratify it the moment an opportunity arose. In the meantime Jerrold, hearing that Van Amburgh was in the room, observed that he had often been wonder-struck at the power and courage he had displayed in his treatment of wild beasts, and hoped that the evening might not pass without his becoming acquainted with a man of such singular prowess. Mayhew, pretending that he was well-known to the lion-tamer, at once undertook to introduce that redoubtable hero to Jerrold, when at the moment the thought struck him that there was a chance for a bit of innocent mischief at the expense of Douglas Jerrold. Accordingly, he "gave the wink" to Fitzjames, and, with an air of assumed diffidence, proceeded him to Jerrold as Mr Van Amburgh. "Very happy to know you, Mr. Van Amburgh," exclaimed Jerrold; "but I confess I am a little surprised to find you are a much smaller man than I had been led to expect." "Oh," replied Fitzjames, "you must be well aware Mr. Jerrold, that a man's height is very deceptive when he is seen on the stage. I am about 5 feet 8, but I know I look nearer 6 feet as I appear before the audience." "At any rate," said Jerrold, "you have done marvellous things in your way, and I respect you for your utter fearlessness of danger." "Not more than I respect you for your writings, Mr. Jerrold!" replied the pseudo lion-tamer; "and you will not doubt me when I say that I am proud to become acquainted with a man of such great mental power, for Nature has certainly not made you an athlete, in a physical sense, Mr. Jerrold." "No," exclaimed Jerrold, "you are quite right, for the only athletic sport I was ever distinguished was at cob-ace." He then proceeded to make inquiries of the supposed Van Amburgh as to the means he employed to bring the most savage animals into subjection, and asked whether he had ever tried his skill with other beasts than lions and tigers. "If I mistake not," he observed, interpretatively, "you have never had much to do with bears?" "Yes," was the reply. "I have more than once tested my pluck and patience with a bear, and even a wild bull I have made to fear me." Now, it happened that Mr. Fitzjames, under another name, had formerly been a member of a Stock Exchange, and being therefore well acquainted with "bulls" and "bears" in all their doings with human-kind, he began to fear that the conversation was assuming a somewhat dangerous tone. Whether to preserve in maintaining the character which had been so suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon him, or to declare himself at this moment in *propriâ personâ*, immediately became a matter of doubt with him, and he was about to offer some trite remark respecting wild beast taming in general, and his own (that is, the skill of Van Amburgh in particular, when he involuntarily exploded with a cachinnatory sound, in which Horace Mayhew could not refrain from joining. And then was the murder out! Jerrold—the vigorous writer and brilliant wit—had, with childlike simplicity, been imposed upon in a manner which somewhat wounded his pride; but he skilfully disguised the annoyance he felt, and he was so far amiable under it that Fitzjames had not much cause to regret that he had become known to Douglas Jerrold under such *non-taming* auspices.—*Memories of My Time, By George Hodder.*

A Chinese Doctor in California.

One of my miscellaneous acquaintances was a doctor, Kim Woon by name, office in Sacramento-street. He was a neatly-built fellow, forty or forty-five years of age, who looked as if he could, if he would, a tale unfold of hidden and mysterious things. He invited me into his office one pleasant morning, and the room was so drug and medicine and apothecary that all the joy and delight of life at once went out of my heart. It was hard work to keep from being sick on the spot. The den was eight or ten feet square, with a shelf of a dozen books in one corner, a table and two or three stools, a collection of drugs and leaves and glasses on an upturned box, and a faded window-curtain that shut out three-fourths of the sweet sunlight. If I were a Chinaman and had come for consultation, he said, he would feel my several pulses, look at my tongue, retire to his inner room, locate my disease, give me medicine, and regulate my diet. I learned, on further inquiry, that he had a remedy for every possible ailment, that his specialty was diseases of the head, that in many cases he sought advice from the gods, that for the benefit of liberal customers he sometimes made offerings at the temple, that the duration of sickness often depended upon the will and power of evil spirits, that he could occasionally conjure away a symptom not to be reached by medicine, and that a man has reached to be careful how he offends the gods, because diseases are frequently the result of their vengeance. After this statement I began to feel in which way ever, I found it more agreeable to talk with Kim Woon in front of his office on the side walk. He and his fellow-doctors don't know much about medicine as a science. If anatomy they have little knowledge, and of the circulation of the blood they are wholly ignorant. If one of them were to treat me for a fever, he would probably give me one thing to eat on the swollen finger, and another to drive the first down through my arm to the seat of disease. They use many herbs and roots and grasses and metallic preparations, and all in such quantities that one wonders how a man can live long after coming into the physician's hands. Some of their remedies are as unique as their methods of practice. Such things as bugs, snails, worms, dog's blood, crushed bones, ashes of burned teeth, the claws of cats, the tuft of hair from a cow's tail, entrails of various animals, skin from the feet of fowls, parings of the toenails, and a hundred others that could hardly be named here, are in constant demand and thought to be of great virtue. The doctors have a theory that while some diseases must be driven out, others may better be coaxed out. They curiously mix religion and medicine, talk about good luck and bad luck, speak of the ill-will of the gods and the influence of wicked spirits, and for the most part succeed to me to hold their places by practising on the credulity or superstition of their patients. The intelligent and cultivated class of Chinese discard their own doctors entirely, and in case of serious illness invariably call an American physician. When a Chinaman dies, his body is at once placed on the ground or floor, so that his several distinct souls may have an opportunity to withdraw and enter upon their new stages of transmigration. It is then covered with a white cloth—white, and not black, being the Chinese colour of mourning—and large quantities of provisions are set near for the refreshment of the dead man's spirit and other spirits supposed to be waiting to conduct it away. The undertaker told me that the cries and howls of the real and hired mourners at this stage of the burial ceremonies are most doleful; he had been present on many occasions, but even yet felt some nervousness when brought into the morning-room. One thing a Chinaman must have if possible—a strong and elegant coffin. Frequently at the funerals there is a great beating of gongs and firecrackers, this is to keep off bad spirits, and remind the gods that another soul has departed, and will need attention in the upper-world. Scraps of paper representing money are scattered about the house and along the road to the cemetery; these are propitiatory offerings to the gods of evil disposition for permission to bury the dead in peace and safety. Clothing of various kinds is put into the coffin, as are also at times cups or small baskets of rice and fruits for the soul's long journey. At the grave there are other supplies of food and drink, and things which it is supposed the spirit may want are burned in flames kindled with holy fire from the temple. The officers of the six Companies report that about eleven thousand of their countrymen have died in the United States, and that over six thousand bodies have already been sent back to China for final burial, while many more would be forwarded this winter and spring, prior to the great feast for the dead. Two or three years ago I had some talk with an educated Chinaman about this custom of sending home the remains of those who die here. It appears to rest on belief that spirits constantly need earthly care and attention; that they love the body and forever remain near it; and are likely to be forgotten or overlooked if that is left in a strange land, among people not holding the Chinese view of the relation between the dead and the living. The Chinaman wishes, therefore, to be buried among his friends and ancestors, and religion and sentiment alike lead him to make provision for his body after death as well as before death. It is not necessary that the fleshy integument shall mingle with the soil of home, and, as a first, in most cases only the bones of persons are returned to the ancestral grounds. Many men enter into arrangements with their company or associates as soon as they arrive here for the return of their bodies, and children of this kind are held to be as moral as any that one can assume. In the earlier days of the immigration, provision for final burial at home was made by everybody; but a change of doctrine is taking place, and now one finds a considerable number of persons who are content to have their bodies and those of their relatives rest in America forever. The work of removal will go on for years, but the belief in its religious necessity is likely to disappear when our laws and customs permit the Chinaman to establish his permanent home under the stars and stripes. The great religious festival of the Chinese year is that of "Feeding the dead." It is a movable feast, but always occurs in the spring, and generally near the end of our month of March. On that day the whole Chinese population of the Pacific slope suspends work. Then, as We Lee devoutly believes, the gates of the other world are set wide open, so that spirits of every age and condition may revisit the earth and enjoy the society of friends still in the body. Then the incense of thanksgiving is burned, and flowers tenderly and profusely laid upon every grave. Then tapers are lit at the tombs with fire from the temples, prayers of joy and penitence are offered—all the gods, white, blue and smoke pass over to the spirits great quantities of things thought essential to perfect happiness in other spheres. Then the Chinese quarter of San Francisco is temporarily transferred to the hills of the suburbs, and all classes go to the cemeteries with baskets and boxes and carts and wagons full of meats and fruits and wines. The observance of the day has its comic side, to be sure, as many other drama entirely have; but Americans capable of looking at the ceremonies in a catholic spirit speak of them as being extremely touching and beautiful. The social festivals are numerous, but, so far as I learned, no more than four or five of them are universally observed.—*"The Gods of We Lee," in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

ONE Commodious BUNGALOW with GARDENS, situated at Kowloon, near the Police Station, rent moderate. Apply to SHAIK IBRAHIM FUTTAY ALLY, Cochrane Street, near Old Police House.

Jm 294 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 3, WESTBOURNE VILLAS. Close to Craigalachie. Gas Fittings, Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

LAWLING, MEDLEN & CO., *Architects.*

tf 369 Hongkong, 31st May, 1870.

TO LET,

With possession on the 1st proximo.

A DESIRABLE six roomed two storied Dwelling House, with commodious Out Offices. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

tf 334 Hongkong, 20th May, 1870.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

A GOOD and LARGE HOUSE on the Praya Grande, at Macao.

For particulars, apply to

Monsieur P. DABRY, Consul de France

Canton;

or

B. CARNEIRO, at Macao.

And here, to A. E. VAUCHER.

tf 315 17th May, 1870.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

NO. 1, Pechuli Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

tf 302 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.

The House, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Caine Road*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point.

tf 289 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,

From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE No. 10, *Aybuhtat Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 274 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

TO LET,

Unfurnished.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

47, *Wyndham Street.*

tf 240 Hongkong, 29th April, 1870.

TO LET.

Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMURDO, Esq. Apply to

THOS. HUNT & CO.

tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET,

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Bigin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gibson.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

tf 483 Hongkong, 11th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WINKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOURS & CO. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three-storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & CO. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,

At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in fireclass GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount annually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company,

30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property £20,000 Reduced 3 per cent.	33,300 0 0
Consols	28,985 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
British Railway Debenture Bonds	59,080 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	235,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,105 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,358 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company, at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, of different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank Pass-Book and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

After payment of losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec. 1864	£621,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
" " " 1866	124,165 7 8
" " " 1867	128,583 5 10
" " " 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*

2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£3,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & CO.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 2 months	do	do
Above 2 months, and not exceeding 3 months	do	do
Above six months the full annual rate.		

WM. PUSTAU & CO., *Agents.*

Hakodadi.

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month but not exceeding 2 months	do	do.
Above 2 months but not exceeding 3 months	do	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

A. G. HOGG & Co.

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 376 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents	1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, and strictly as such, and their contents	1 per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 364 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

AND

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 395 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents	1 per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents	1 per cent. per annum

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 16th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships, also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,

A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*

EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alex Ashburnham, Esq.	A. C. Gunter, Esq.
Henry Denham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Orr, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benjamin Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	R. P. Roberts, Esq., M.P.
G. A. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Leacock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAIDLAW, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.

Singapore—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Foochow.—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies at the Company's Office of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—

Messrs. DALGETY, GRAHAM & Co.

Launceston, Tasmania—

Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.

Hobart Town—

Mr. LAWRENCE BIGGS.

Adelaide, S. Australia—

Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.

Sydney, New S. Wales—

Messrs. PARKINS, GRIFFITHS & Co.

Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—

Messrs. DALGETY, RAVENAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 16 Hongkong, 21st JANUARY, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai, and are prepared to grant Insurance Policies against Fire on Buildings and on Goods, at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai, are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3225 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Large Reserves Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, Agent.

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Godowns and Godowns and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 2 months	2 "	¾ "
Above 2 months, and not exceeding 3 months	3 "	1 "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1		

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do.	do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 2 months	do.	do.
Above 2 months, and not exceeding 3 months	do.	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$600,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

tf 1039 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,

Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 2 months	do.	do.
Above 2 months and not exceeding 3 months	do.	do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

EDWARD NORTON,

Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 3 months and not exceeding	3 "	¼ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	6 "	½ do. do.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by

Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,

60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by

W. H. BELL,

Daily Press Office,

AND

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Yeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 10s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii and 46, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 2s.

BEMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cum et sumptibus Collegii Amboisiensis. 4to. pp. xviii. and 202, sewed. Malacca, 1831. £2 2s.

BIDLOW'S.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bidlow. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Hard Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 8 and 388, cloth. 12s.

BOUDDHA.—The Journey of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Prosodique de la langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proposé cuer Japanscho Sprachlehre und Wörterbuch. Von Dr. Ernst Curtius, Kaiserlich-deutscher Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellentie den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo. pp. xvi. and 230. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morison. 4vo., pp. 69, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 8, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers. A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., 80, cloth. London, 1862. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher Lau-tsze. Translated into English, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp., 8vo., cloth, pp. XX. and 61. London, 1868. 5s. 6d.

DARRY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en Iroie les mœurs, Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 2s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc. 8vo. 8vo. xxvii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (9 copy)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Bibliographical Society of Paris, and of the Oriental Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii, and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 1s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the Romanized Mandarin Dialect. By Joseph Edkins. Edition. London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 152, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 7s.

GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English). Gradation 1. Second edition, improved and enlarged. Royal 8vo. Hongkong, 1861. Hongkong, 1864. 2s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doctor, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x. and 250, sewed. Leiden, 1868.

GUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the Bible, addressed to the Chinese. Language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866. 1s.

HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

Business Announcements.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as shewn by the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus called the Pei-wen-yun-fu. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1849. 5s.

MEDHURST.—Chinese Dialogues, Questions, and Familiar Sentences, literally translated into English, with a view to promote commercial intercourse and assist beginners in the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 223. 18s.

MORRISON.—A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion, and Customs. By the Rev. R. Morrison. 8vo., Macao, 1817, board, calf. £1 1s.

PAGES.—Dictionnaire Japonais-Français

Contenant:—1. La transcription des mots et exemples Japonais.

2. Les caractères Japonais.

3. L'interprétation.

Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais.—Portugais, composé par les Missionaires de la Compagnie de Jésus et imprimé en 1603 à Nagasaki, et revue sur la traduction Espagnole du même ouvrage, publié par Léon Pagès. Hirosiosa I. pp. 200. Paris, 1863. 12s. 6d.

PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cum et sumptibus Collegii Amboisiensis. 4to. pp. xviii. and 202, sewed. Malacca, 1831. £2 2s.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une